The People's Press.

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REGRET.

If I had known oh, loyal heart,
When, hand to hand, we said farewell
How far off time our paths would part,
What shadow o'er our friendship fell,
I should have clasped your hand so close
In the warm pressure of my own,
That memory still would keep its grasp—
If I had known.

If I had known, when far and wide,
We loitered through the summer land,
What Presence wandered by our side,
And o'er you stretched its sacred hand,
I should have hushed my careless speech,
To listen, dear, to every tone
That from your lips fell low and sweet—
If I had known.

If I had known when your kind eyes
Met mine in parting, true and sad—
Eyes grave and steady, gently wise,
And earnest, rather, more than glad—
How soon the life would lie above,
As cold and white as sculptured stone,
I should have treasured every glance—
If I had known.

If I had known how, from the strife
Of fears, hopes, passions, here below,
Into a purer, higher life
That you were called, oh, friend, to go,
I should have stayed my foolish tears
And hushed each idle sigh and moan
To bid you fast, a long God speed
If I had known.

If I had known to what strange place,
What mystic, distant, silent shore,
You calmly turned your steadfast face,
What time your footsteps left my door,
I should have forged a golden link
To bind the hearts so constant grown,
And kept it constant ever there—
If I had known.

If I had known that, until Death
Shall set his finger touch my brow,
And end the laboring of the breath
That sets within life's full meaning now,
Nothing on earth must tread the way
Of mine, or seek paths alone,
I should have peace if your presence more—
If I had known.

If I had known how soon for you
Dawn near the ending of the fight,
And on your vision, fair and new,
Eternal peace dawned into sight,
I should have begged, as love's last gift,
That you before God's great white throne,
Would pray for your poor friend on earth—
If I had known.

—Christian Reid, in the Sheltering Arms.

THE CLOWN'S STORY.

BY FLORENCE REVERE PENDAR.

It was at one of New England's pretty towns that Nina Walters first joined our show, with her fellow performer, Louis Mason, and Joe Fuller, apprenticed like him. If to old Pa Dryer, who was wont to boast that the children he took to train were as well cared for in every respect as his own, which statement I have never had any reason to doubt; and I may say I have more than once witnessed the strict impartiality with which he administered corporal punishment to his progeny and apprentices if they failed to come up to the mark in their respective duties. Many a time have I seen him in the ring, his full, red face beaming with genial smiles as he put a child through the pad act with:

"Now, Maudie, dear, one, two, three, jump, oh!—can't? Want a little help?" crack went the whip's lash around the little girl's slender ankles, and with:

"Oh! please don't, I will," over the barrier the frightened child jumped.

"Lord bless you," would this veteran child trainer observe, "You've got to frighten some on 'em into it. It's all for their good. Just look at the youngsters I've turned out, a earning their hundred and fifty and two hundred a week now," after which speech Pa Dryer would beam complacently upon his listeners. But I am digressing.

Nina Walters and her fellow performers were trapeze artists, wonderfully clever in their line, and consequently high in favor with Pa Dryer. They were down in the bill's as "The Fays." Pa Dryer had picked Nina up out of the streets I believe, when she was about seven years of age, but the two boys had been legally apprenticed to him by their respective parents.

Before many weeks Nina's dusky eyes and pretty ways had captivated us all and we were her willing slaves, from Ned our colored tentman up. It was evident from the first, however, that Louis and Joe were deeply in love with Nina, but as far as I could see, she showed preference to neither; treating each as frankly as a sister might a brother, which was natural enough, as they had grown up together during some ten years, having become apprentices of Pa Dryer's near the same time. Louis, who was of an open, frank disposition, with a friendly word for every one, had just turned twenty when they joined us, thus making him three months the senior of Joe; his very opposite, being quick to take offence and of a singularly jealous nature. The only thing they possessed in common was their good looks, both being undeniably handsome.

One evening after they had been with us some six months, as I stood waiting behind the curtain that shut out the ring entrance—by the way, I have not yet introduced myself. Not that it is at all necessary, only perhaps some of my readers might like to know what manner o' person is relating these facts. I am rather a retiring disposition, although my vocation of clown rather belies this trait of mine. Outside of the ring I am familiarly known as "Still Done," earning that title, I believe, by my fondness for a quiet life, the moment I have shaken the saw dust from off my heels. How I ever came to write of this terrible reality that crossed my path, I am not quite clear. Perhaps the desire to see my name in print, in a different form from its habitual one in bills, or, perhaps, the hope that it might help some poor souls mad with jealousy, to conquer that frightful malady, maybe save them from committing a crime, had a little to do with it.

Well, as I was saying, this evening as I stood waiting, I saw Nina coming slowly as if in thought toward me. It was something so unusual to see her pretty face without a smile, that I exclaimed:

"Why, Nina, child! What ails you? Has Pa Dryer been acting ugly?" Whatever old Dryer had done in Nina's younger days, I had never known him since he had been with us to treat her otherwise than kindly, in fact he rather petted her like the rest of us. I was considerably relieved when she answered:

"Oh! no! but don't you laugh at me. I really believe I'm nervous"—here she laughed herself, but it lacked the true ring.

"Nervous! What about?" I asked. You see she sort of looked upon me as an old fogy and didn't mind expressing herself freely as it were.

"Oh! I don't know," she answered, "only I feel as if something was going to happen, don't you know? It is silly of me. Why! when I was a little mite and Pa Dryer made me hang from my chin from the trapese, I never felt so—"

Just then my act being on I had to hurry away. When next I saw Nina she was flying gracefully through the air from trapeze to trapeze. After my act I had hastily resumed my every day clothes and returned to the ring entrance, which was not my custom, for I generally left the building as soon as I was through. This night something stronger than myself bade me watch "The Fays." Have seen a good deal of trapeze business in my day, but never anything so graceful and neat as "The Fays" performance. Nina's little form seemed to glide through the air without any apparent effort. The applause as usual was loud and frequent. Their finish as a rule was done in this wise: Nina taking a flying leap from a small platform near the roof, would be caught by Louis, who hung suspended head downward from one of the trapeze. This night the order of thing appeared to be reversed, for it was Louis who mounted to the platform to take the leap, instead of going through a series of evolutions on the middle trapeze, whilst Nina prepared herself for her daring drop. I had hardly time to wonder at the change before I saw Joe, who had been executing a Catherine wheel on a trapeze still higher up, give a violent start. He too, I think, was surprised.

Shall I ever forget the cry that rang through the building that night, causing women to faint and strong men to turn white like unto death. I can hear it now, and the words:

"Nina! for God's sake keep clear of the middle trapeze; the ropes are cut!"

Too late came Joe's warning. Nina's little hands were already clinging to the doomed bar, and Louis had taken his leap for life.

A whir as of something whizzing through the air as I closed my eyes to shut the horror of it out, when a murmur like the hoarse roar of the distant sea fell upon my ears, swelling until it burst into a wild huzza. I looked and saw Joe hanging head downward from a trapeze, while with both hands he upheld Louis, Nina clasped safe by the latter's right arm, the trapeze to which she had clung but a moment before lying in the ring some forty feet below. Joe's daring intrepidity had saved his companions' lives. He had dropped from his perch above to a lower trapeze and swung himself to the rescue of Louis, thereby enabling the latter to snatch Nina from a horrible death.

Cheer upon cheer greeted the two as they were lowered safely to the ground, while one old fellow, in his excitement, exclaimed, as he caught Joe by the hand:

"A brave act ye've done this night, lad. It ought to wipe out a heap of sins fur ye."

That night Joe disappeared, and "The Fays," as far as the public was concerned, were known no more.

For many weeks Nina lay hovering between life and death, but at last youth conquered. She is now the happy wife of Louis, for that terrible moment in which her fellow performer and herself had hung as it were between heaven and earth had revealed to her who had won her heart. Louis and his wife have long since left the profession and are prospering well in their new line of life. Two children have been vouchsafed them. Joe and Nina they are named.

And what about the other Joe, you think, perhaps. Well, it was eight years before I again met Joe. Of course I spoke about Louis and Nina, telling him how happy they were and how they had named their first-born for him.

"She did that, Nina," he murmured, adding, "and she must have guessed all: I saw it in her reproachful eyes that night. I was mad with jealousy. I knew that she loved Louis, but I thought if he were out of her way she would forget him and then I could win her, and so, madman as I was, I cut the ropes attached to the middle trapeze, the one on which Louis always did his finish." An exclamation of horrified surprise escaped me as he continued with:

"You know how my fiendish attempt was frustrated. How the girl I loved took the place of the man I would have murdered. I learned afterward that feeling nervous she had persuaded Louis to take the leap instead of herself. Only for that I should have been branded as a murderer."

"But you nobly redeemed yourself in saving both their lives," I here spoke.

"My God! can I ever shut out the horror of it all?" he cried bitterly. Rising, I said:

"Yes, I think you can," then as he bent his haggard eyes questioningly upon me, I added: "Wait here a few moments."

* * * * * * *

A little dark-eyed fellow stood shyly eyeing the man I had left but a few moments before, then laying his hand upon the man's arm he asked:

"Are you my big, brave Uncle Joe? 'Cause if you are, mamma sent me to fetch you."

"Child! what is your name?" exclaimed the man eagerly.

"Joe Mason," answered the little one, adding: "but mamma calls me 'Little Joe,'" then glancing up he continued naively: "Uncle Joe, mamma said you'd be glad to see me, are you?"

"Glad!" and as Joe Fuller uttered that one word like unto a sob, he clasped the little fellow in his arms, while I, closing the door, crept softly away, convinced the child had won the day.

A Novel Experiment.

The advantages of the electric light over candles or gas in a ballroom were pleasantly demonstrated at a large dancing party given the other day at the house of Sir George Grove, at Lower Sydenham, England. The rooms were kept at a comfortably cool temperature, and the illumination was in every way perfect. One of the young ladies, says the Philadelphia *Telegram*, had a small lamp imbedded inside some real flowers, the current being supplied by an accumulator in the pocket of her dress, and the effect is described as exceedingly pretty.

The first American petroleum was exported in 1862 from Pittsburgh to Europe at a loss of $2,000 on 600,000 gallons. In 1883 400,000 gallons were exported, for which $60,000,000 were returned to this country.

Colorado has to buy $2,000,000 worth of grain every year for cattle feed.

HOW PIANOS ARE MADE.

A REPORTER'S WALK THROUGH A LARGE FACTORY.

The Various Processes and Materials—A Big Margin of Profit Left for the Manufacturer.

A visit to a piano factory gives an opportunity for seeing much that is of interest. There is a fascination in watching the processes by which from rough piles of lumber and coils of wire the instrument which can become one either of torture or pleasure is fashioned.

A piano may in the making be divided into four parts: the case; the framing and sounding board; the stringing; the keys and action. The case is the most expensive part of the instument though upon it depends none of the value of the piano as a musical instrument. Until within a few years, cases were almost invariably made of rosewood, but now every variety of wood from mahogany to holly is used. It must not be supposed, however, that a case of rosewood or any other sort of fancy wood is made of that material entirely. The real case is of white wood, and the appearance of the most expensive wood is given by a thin veneering, applied with extreme care. The framing has for the last sixty years been formed in part or whole of iron. This is necessary on account of the immense strain produced by the strings, the sum of whose tention amounts to from seven to ten tons. The sounding board is of thin spruce. The strings are of iron wire covered with either copper or steel wire or else plain. The action and keys are formed of ivory, white wood and felt.

A New York *Tribune* reporter was led through a large factory from the top story down, and found each floor devoted to one special branch of the manufacture. His guide volubly explained as they passed through the why and wherefore of everything.

"This is the polishing-room," said he, "and an important room it is, too. The polishing of a piano is a long, laborious business. The varnish is laid on first in four or five successive coats, which are each of them rubbed down when dry with pumice stone and water. Then other finishing coats are applied, which are sandpapered until the final polishing coat is applied. Altogether there are nine or ten coats of varnish or polish applied."

The next floor was reached.

"These men are building up the cases," said the guide. "They are held together by wooden clamps, and when finished are taken apart, numbered and sent upstairs to be polished. That man is veneering. A thin, paper-like sheet of rosewood is glued to that inch thick piece of white wood, and both are then subjected to enormous pressure at a high temperature. The glue pours out at the sides, and the veneer is almost part of of the humbler wood it masks. It will never blister or crack. That oddly shaped piece of iron is the frame. We do not cast those ourselves, as it would not pay. In that little room are the regulators, who, after the piano is made tone it by carefully tightening or loosening the strings. The regulator is the highest paid workman in the factory. It takes him a little over a day to tone a piano if he is working by time. If he is piece-working he gets it done within the day. Before coming to him, however, the instrument passes through many hands, for each man has his own line, and never departs from it. There are key-makers, hammer-makers, hammer-leatherers, stringers, case-makers and finishers, soundboard-makers, and so on. The keys are made as a rule outside the factory, as it would not be worth while to have the necessary machinery for ivory working."

Floor after floor was visited, until finally the packing room was reached, and after that the wareroom, where rows of shining instruments stood, each carefully covered to protect it from the dust. "There, sir," said the guide, "that is where a piano finds its way six months or so after its manufacture is begun."

"What is the average price of a piano?"

"Well, that's a difficult question to answer. You can buy a piano at retail for $100, or rather for want of a better name is called a piano. You can also think yourself lucky if you get one for $300 as a special favor from the manufacturer. Our instruments sell for $700, but to you I would put it in at $600 cash." The courteous offer was declined, but mentioned with approbation subsequently to a man who has been connected with the piano trade. His scorn was immense.

"Why, come to me," said he, "and I will get you the same piano for $350 on easy terms. There is more nonsense talked in that business than in any other I have ever heard of. The cash price of a piano to any one who is in any way connected with the business is invariably fifty per cent. lower than the catalogue price. Now I'll just give you a few figures to show that the manufacture is not such a very costly affair after all. Mind you, too, I am speaking of first class instruments. Wages vary from $12 to $30 a week, or in the case of a good regulator to $35. Lumber is dear, but there is not very much used after all in a piano. White wood costs from $35 to $60 a 1,000 feet. The best spruce taken from the sunny side of the tree for sounding boards is $45 a 1,000 feet. A set of keys costs about $17 ready for use. The castings necessary come to about $12. The strings—say about thirty covered strings—are $3.50. Cases, when made by the piece, as is generally the case, are put in at about $420 a dozen, for the very best, though they are often contracted for in good shops at about $350 a dozen. Altogether the average price of a first class instrument to the manufacturer is about $250 all told, which leaves a fair margin of profit for agents and retailers when the customer pays his $800 to $1,000 for it. Yet piano manufacturers do not make fortunes rapidly. There is immense competition, cheap instruments are got up which sell for $150, and are worth not so many cents. A large capital has to be invested, about $5,000 for each piano turned out each week, and sales even in good years are slow compared with the stock that must be kept on hand. Altogether the life of a piano manufacturer is not a happy one, but all the same when they tell you of the enormous cost of making pianos sprinkle a few grains of salt over the statement."

Gallantry.

Gallant Colonel P—, of South Carolina, met Annie G— on the cars. He left her before she arrived at her destination.

"Good-bye," he said, hurriedly, and kissed the astonished young lady.

"That's cool, "Annie said, indignantly.

"Then next time I'll make it warmer," returned the gallant Colonel.—*Boston Journal.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Black silk stockings remain popular.

Red hose are worn with dresses of almost any solor.

Red sunshades are as rife as ever on fashionable beaches.

Low shoes, with plain colored hose, are worn on the street.

Married ladies frequently wear black lace over shot silks of light color.

West Liberty, Iowa, has a serenading troupe consisting of fifteen young ladies.

Dresses are much less draped than they have been for many seasons past.

In Boston there are 20,000 working-women whose wages average only $4 to $5 a week.

White and colored mull pokes, with Valenciennes lace ruches, are pretty for girls' hats.

French modistes are using more materials of red and yellow than of any other color.

The *Medical Summary* recommends the external use of buttermilk to ladies who are exposed to tan or freckles.

Many elegant Black lace mantles have either the sleeves alone or the bodice only lined with red silk gauze.

Tunics with full blouse bodices of red Adrianople are worn with two-toned gray or beige skirts of glace batiste.

At the fourteenth commencement of the Chicago Women's Medical college recently there were twenty-one candidates.

A fashionable young lady in New York has had her hair tinted a beautiful chestnut color to match her saddle-horse's mane.

The skirts of dresses for girls of all ages are now made longer than they formerly were, falling always well below the knees.

Lockets are little used except for full dress, when they are worn suspended from a small short chain or velvet ribbon around the neck.

Short hair for women is coming into fashion. It is very pretty and becoming to nearly everybody, worn in loose, half-curled locks around the head.

High-heeled shoes are not worn by girls, and all heels are dispensed with by fashionably dressed children until they are eight or nine years old.

Rough-and-ready straw pokes are much worn in the country. The prevailing garniture is a scarf of white mull wound about the crown and a mass of flowers in front.

Many demi-toilet dresses, with bodies cut low in front, are completed by a plastron of some lighter material, which is tightened around the throat with a ruche.

The fashion of bodices open in front, either in the shape of a square, heart or point, is very much going out. Dresses are now made quite high or quite low in the neck.

A pretty fashion for girls of ten is that of adding hemmed strings of the material to the under-arm seams of full dresses and tying them behind in a large sash bow.

The Cardinal sleeve is a Parisian novelty. It is quite straight, is plaited the whole length and set full into the armhole, whence it hangs half way down the forearm.

Coaching parasols this season are many of them covered with changeable silks of two or three shades of some warm, dark colors, as red and brown, gold and rose or bronze and red.

With light toilets small pelerines of beaded tulle are much worn. Their lower edge is trimmed with a lace flounce fully gathered and ornamented with drooping pear-shaped jet ornaments.

Lace mantles are often made upon a tulle foundation. The sleeves are covered with lace flounces; the fronts are lengthened into a scarf or into two semi-long square lappets falling on each side.

Dr. Niemeyer gives this advice to ladies: "Thirty deep inspirations taken every morning in a pure atmosphere, and no lacing, will do more for the color of your cheeks than a tumbler of chalybeate or a dose of iron pills."

There is no recipe for a good, clear complexion equal to the one that prescribes plenty of fresh air, soft water, wholesome food and regular exercise. Nothing is worse for the complexion than the eating of sweets and rich foods.

Ann E. Leak, an armless woman, was married about ten years ago to William Thompson, a steamship engineer. The couple went to Australia, and made a great deal of money in connection with the show business. Mrs. Thompson can crochet, knit, sew and write, using her feet as well as most people who perform such work with their hands.

High coiffures prevail in Paris. The coil of hair on the top of the head is held in place by gold or silver-headed pins, in place of a comb. The forehead is covered with little round rings of hair termed statue curls, which are decidedly stiff in effect and unbecoming to most faces. New York ladies have not adopted these extreme modes, though many dress the hair high and have abandoned the regular bang over the forehead.

Odd Traces of Lost Money.

Almost any one could collect and tell a good many incidents about lost money that has been found if he would try, but these cases came under my own observation, and I can vouch for the truth.

A farmer in Kinnickinnick valley was paid $1,000 while he was loading hay. He put it in his vest pocket, and after he had unloaded the hay he discovered that he had lost it, and no doubt had pitched the whole load into the mow on top of it. He went to work and pitched it all out, a handful at a time, upon the barn floor, and when the hired man's fork tine came up with a 1,000 bill on it knew that he struck a lead. He got it all.

A young man one spring plowed a pocketbook and $30 in greenbacks under, and, by a singular coincidence, the next spring it was plowed out, and, though rotten clear through, was sent to the treasury, where it was discovered that the bills were on a Michigan national bank, whither they were sent and redeemed.

I lost a roll of $100 in the spring of 1882, and hunted my house and the office through in search of it in vain. I went over the road between the office and the house twenty times, but it was useless. I then advertised the loss of money, giving the different denominations of bills, and stating, as was the case, that there was an elastic band around the roll when lost. The paper had not been issued more than an hour before I got my money, every dollar of it. It was in the pocket of my other vest. This should teach us, first, the value of advertising, and secondly, the utter folly of two vests at the same time.—*New York Mercury.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

German experiments have proven that sea-mud is a much better fertilizer for rye and oats than farm-yard manure

Blasting paper is a recent Austrian invention. It is described as being unsized or ordinary blotting paper, coated with a mixture of prussiate of potash, of charcoal, saltpeter, potassium chlorate, and wheat starch. On its being dried it is cut into strips which are rolled into cartridges.

According to the *Clinical Record* D. Brinton has always looked with a certain amount of disbelief on carbolic acid, but finds corrosive sublimate to be the coming atiseptic. Professor Koch has shown that solutions of one part of sublimate to 1,000 parts of water will destroy all bacteria, germs and spores.

A plant called kappe, indigenous to Java, was exhibited a short time ago at Amsterdam. When its fiber is carefully prepared it resembles wool, and when curled it forms an inexpensive stuffing for mattresses. It may also be spun and dyed, and with improved methods of treatment may prove valuable as a textile material.

It is found that the seaweed known as zostera marina, or wrack, can be made to yield, by treatment with mental acids, a substance quite resembling horn, capable of being manufactured into forms, and of receiving color from pigments. This substance is called algin, and is obtainable in large quantities on all exposed shores.

The annual rainfall in this country, according to the *Weather Signal*, is lower in New Mexico (thirteen inches) and California (eighteen inches) and highest in Oregon (forty-nine) and Alabama (fifty-six). The annual rainfall in the British Islands among the mountains is forty-one inches, on the plains twenty-five inches; forty-five inches of rain falls on the west side of England, twenty-seven on the east side.

As a curious illustration of the variety of effects in nature produced by very simple causes, the fact that, with all their apparent range of color and expression, human eyes are really of only two colors, was instanced by a prominent oculist in a memorandum on the pigments of the iris. One seldom sees or hears of orange eyes, and yet the orange pigment is the basis of all descriptions of dark eyes, ranging from yellow to black. In a similar manner the pale blue pigment (as best observed in the cold Austrian blue eye) forms the basis of the lighter series. There are two types of gray eyes, namely: the blue-gray and the hazel-gray. When microscopically examined the pigment of the negro's skin and that of his eyes are seen to be identical, being composed of minute orange spherules about one-four-hundredth of a millimeter in diameter.

Victims of Chloral.

"Ten grains in mine, please!" The speaker was a lady, well dressed and attractive, who had just ordered a glass of soda water in a Broadway drug store. The clerk took a salt spoonful of white crystals from a wide-mouthed bottle and placed it in the glass. It dissolved immediately. The customer drank the solution, paid fifteen cents, and departed.

"That's a chloral fiend," said the clerk, "and one of our 'regulars.' She takes that dose three times a day, and has been doing it for three or four years. She has the habit so bad that I don't believe she can ever break it."

"Are there many like her?"

"There must be a large number in the great cities. We have ten chloral fiends who openly acknowledge the habit, and about twenty more who claim they take it medicinally, and not for the pleasure it gives. Multiply this by the number of drug stores, and allowing for the difference in business done, and you can't have less than 3,500 in this city. When chloral was first introduced, I think it was about 1868, it became quite popular. It was put up in patent medicine shape, flavored and sweetened, and sold very well. There was chloral nepenthe, and chloral soother, and a dozen other nostrums. But they have all been driven out of the market."

"What was the reason of it?"

"Well, first, it was too expensive, and, second and chiefly, chloral in solution is rapidly affected by light, and decomposes into chloroform and other compounds. In several instances this decomposed chloral acted as a poison. Now it is used only in its plain form. Some take it in soda, others by the dose, and others again buy it by the ounce and measure out their own quantities. It must be very largely used, and it is now imported and manufactured, not by the pound, but by the hundred weight, and even by the ton. The habit is very bad. The doctors have begun to recognize it, and call it 'chloralism.' A person takes a small dose, and feels a pleasant sensation of ease and quiet, something like the effect of opium and hasheesh. At night it induces deep and heavy sleep. After a time the dose fails to produce the desired effect, and has to be increased. Finally a limit is reached. The consumer gets the relief wanted, but a terrible penalty. In the morning the tongue and mouth are coated, the pupils of the eyes are dilated and painfully sensitive to light, and all the nerves shattered like those of an absinthe drinker. The appetite is impaired, and all the secretions of the body greatly affected. In the night he has horrible dreams, and, I believe, sometimes pains through the whole body. When a chloral user becomes what we call a 'fiend' his existence alternates between a half-pleasant lethargy and intense misery. The oddest thing about it is that a large majority of the 'fiends' are women.

"What's the dose? They start at five grains and run up. The highest I ever knew was a hundred grains a day."—*New York Sun.*

A Seven-Year-Old Cologne Tippler.

A Paris physician got into a great scrape lately by declaring that a young lady of seven, and belonging to a family of respectability, drank. Another doctor was promptly summoned and said the same thing. The parents were in despair and incredulity. They said that their daughter actually disliked wine. "Watch her carefully," said doctor No. 2, and a few days later mamma caught the victim of the mysterious malady at the eau de cologne bottle.—*London Vanity Fair.*

Sugar, which is the chief staple of Louisiana, employs in that State, it is estimated, ninety millions of dollars of capital, and is the almost exclusive support of four hundred thousand people.

Bananas are forty-four times more productive than potatoes, and one hundred and thirty-one times more than wheat.

A Badger Baiting.

An amusing incident in the unwritten history of Abraham Lincoln is told by the Hon. Ward H. Lamon of this city, says the Denver *Tribune*.

While the gentlemen were law-partners in Illinois, and before Lincoln was thought of for President of the United States, they happened to visit an agricultural fair in an inland town of Tennessee. Lincoln was in high spirits and seemed bent on fun. While casting about for such amusement as the exhibition afforded Lincoln discovered an attraction in the shape of a turned-down flour-barrel containing a badger.

"Fifty dollars for a dog that will haul the badger out of the barrel," shouted the red-faced man who owned the outfit. "Fifty dollars, I say, to the dog that can haul out the badger."

There were a few takers of the badger man's offer, but the luckless dog-owners who invested twenty-five cents in the experiment invariably lost in the speculation, for the badger's teeth were sharp, and every dog that entered its strong hold came out in a jiffy, while the ferocious animal inside held the fort and grinned all over.

Mr. Lincoln hit upon a happy thought. Taking Ward to one side they found a lank countryman with a still lanker mastiff.

"Want to make $50 with that dog?" asked Lincoln.

"Course I do," replied the country man.

The dog was bartered for, and as Lincoln approached the badger man, elbowing his way through the crowd, he said:

"I'll invest a quarter in your game, sir."

"The badger operator looked at Lincoln's hungry dog and smiled as he took the silver quarter. Lincoln caught the dog and led it up to the barrel. Hastily grabbing the mastiff, he threw it into the opening hindquarters first. There was a pause only of a second, and then followed a lively scrape inside the barrel.

"Hold on, there, cried the manager. "Fair play—"

But he was to late with the remonstrance. Out sprang the badly frightened dog with the badger sticking to his hindquarters. The crowd parted, and away went the dog and badger into the inner field of the race track. The badger stuck like a brother, teams ran away, women fainted, and the crowd roared. Lincoln fairly went into spasms of mirth, the fun was so enjoyable. The countryman owning the dog was paralyzed, as was the badger owner, who set up a great howl and was mad enough to fight.

"Produce your fifty dollars," said Lincoln to the badger-keeper.

"Foul play, foul play," cried the chagrined gamester, "and I'll never pay it."

Here is where Lamon came in serviceable. Catching the badger's friend by the neck, he cried:

"Give up the fifty dollars or I'll wallup you."

Lamon's herculean proportions were too argumentary to be trifled with, and the money was handed to Mr. Lincoln, who in turn gave it to the countryman.

The dog was well paid for, and the badger business closed up for the want of a badger.

Blood Drinking.

"Half a pint of blood, please."

"Come this way."

The butcher led the way into the back of the store into a temporary shambles where a cow had just been knocked down and was having her throat scientifically cut.

In a few moments the small white pitcher was returned to the girl full of smoking red liquid.

"How is M— this morning?"

"He is better, and he says it's the blood is helping him."

The girl went out with her pitcher of blood and the butcher picked up an ordinary glass, stepped back in the shambles and returned with it half filled with the liquid which was of the consistence of thick cream.

"There are dozens of men and women in Detroit who drink blood. We used to serve a great many customers with it. Now we have only one."

"What do you charge for it?"

"Nothing. We never sold a spoonful. Any one is welcome to come here and drink it. We let the girl come here with a pitcher because the old man for whom she gets it is dying and he won't take any other nourishment; taste it."

"No, thanks."

"It is like rich, warm milk; there is no taste or smell to it."

Thus encouraged the representative of the *Free Press* took up the tumbler and swallowed a mouthful of the fluid it contained. It had a sweet, milkish, sickish taste, half of which was imagination, and the other half b-l-o-o-d!

"The doctors advise it in some cases," said the Jefferson Avenue butcher, "but with most folks who come here it is a tradition. They take it because some other member of the family took it."

"Do healthy people ever take blood in this way?"

"Yes, occasionally; just as they would take a stimulant of any kind. Drinking blood won't make a fighter of a man. It isn't men that drink it as much as delicate, consumptive women. We drink it round the shop when we feel like it. A pint of blood is equal to a good lunch any time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dissemination of News Forty Years Ago.

As late as 1844, there was but one line of telegraph in the world, that from Washington City to Baltimore, and one of the first messages transmitted was the nominating national convention which met in the latter city on the 27th of May, 1844, after selecting James K. Polk, of Tennessee, as the candidate for President, nominated Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice-President. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to Mr. Wright at Washington City, and in a short time an answer was received declining, and it was regarded as the world's wonder. This made the telegraph a success. It is true that in Baltimore at the time many doubted after the reception of the telegram whether it was in truth genuine. They could not believe in the power of electricity to perform so great a wonder. One old gentleman from New York, who had lived a neighbor to Silas Wright, said he knew it to be a forgery, for he had seen the signature of Silas Wright a hundred times and he had seen him write it, and "the thing is no more like Wright's hand-write than it is like my own." But still, with this evidence against its being genuine, the telegram was regarded as genuine, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was nominated in place of Wright, and "Polk and Dallas" were elected.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A COMICAL MISCELLANY.

HUMOROUS STORIES BY THE NEWSPAPER WAGS.

Got a Tariff Out—He Took the Hint—Well Qualified for the Business—Still Solid, Etc., Etc.

"Been out riding, lately?" asked Fitzgoober of Plunkett.

"Oh, yes," answered Plunkett, "haven't you heard of my late turnout?"

"No I have not."

"I tell you it was an elegant affair; executed by order and done up in style."

"What was it? Didn't know you were able to have fine turnouts."

"You see," replied Plunkett, gravely, "I called on my girl last night and stayed rather late; and her pa gave the old-fashioned sou orders to turn me out of doors, which he did in splendid style."

He Took the Hint.

"My darling, you never have kissed me yet," he said.

"Haven't I?" she answered, with a gurgling laugh.

"Never," he repeated; "and I wish you would now. Will you?"

She did.

"Ah!" he sighed; "how sweet it is to feel the pressure of your warm lips on my cheek."

"Do you know why my lips are so warm?" she said.

"Because—because," he stammered

"Because," she broke in, "no ice-cream has passed them for ever so long."

He took the hint.—*Somerville Journal.*

Well Qualified for the Business.

"So you would like to become a blacksmith, would you?" he said to a little barefoot boy, as he stopped blowing the bellows for a moment.

"Yes, sir," the boy replied, "I would like to learn the trade."

"Are you strong and healthy?"

"Yes, sir."

"And quick? I wouldn't have a boy around who wasn't quick."

Here the boy stepped his bare foot on a hot horseshoe, and the blacksmith remarked:

"Well, I guess I'll give you a trial. You seem to be one of the quickest little boys I ever saw."—*New York Sun.*

Still Solid.

A man rushed into a Wall street broker's office the other day and rubbed his face hard.

"How is Northern Pacific?" he inquired.

"Down," replied the broker.

"Then I can't go by rail," he gasped.

"How's Western Union?"

"Down," answered the broker.

"Then I can't send a dispatch. How's government bonds?"

"Steady."

"Then I'll send a letter, by gosh! How much margin do you want for a two-cent stamp?"

But the broker knocked his brains out with a pile of Grant & Ward government contracts.—*Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

A Party That Will Support Him.

"Which candidate will you support?" asked Farmer Furrow of a bachelor boarder.

"That's a nice question to ask a man who is a candidate himself," replied the single man, with a mysterious air.

"What!" exclaimed the granger; "are you a candidate?"

"Yes, sir; I'm a candidate, and expect to be supported in a magnificent manner."

"Which party?"

"Oh, a party that is rich, intelligent and powerful."

"Explain yourself, please."

"Why, you obtuse old fellow, I'm going to marry a wealthy widow!"—*New York Journal.*

Two Views.

Colonel Clepmore, editor of the *Daily Blue Wing*, went fishing one Sunday and broke his leg. The Rev. Mr. Gidfelt heard of the accident, and, in his Sunday sermon, said:

"Here we have a striking example of the retribution following the violation of the Sabbath. If Colonel Clepmore had been at church, he would not have broken his leg."

The following Sunday, as the Rev. Mr. Gidfelt was ascending the steps of the pulpit, he stepped on a piece of orange peel, dropped by a child of the Sunday-school, slipped, fell and broke his leg. The next issue of the *Blue Wing* contained the following:

"Here we have a striking example of the retribution following self-appointed censorship. If the Rev. Mr. Gidfelt had been fishing, he would not have broken his leg."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Foiled.

I see by the papers that ten thousand people in this country have been poisoned by eating ice cream," observed George to Angelina the other evening as they started out to walk.

"Is that so?"

"Yes, and that is not the worst of it. The Asiatic cholera was caused by eating ice cream."

"For mercy's sake!"

"Yes, indeed," continued George, more hopefully than before. "And the leading medical journals agree that it is sure death to eat the stuff. One might as well take arsenic. It is suicide to taste it."

"Oh! George, you make me feel so badly," she replied, as she steered him across the street toward the Brunswick restaurant. "You can't imagine how sad I feel."

"What can I do for you?" he inquired, with alarm. "Do you want a doctor? Let me take you home!"

"No, no. Not home. Lets go in here. I want to die."—*New York Graphic.*

What the Rulers of France Get.

The men who govern France are paid as follows:

President's salary	$120,000
Expenses for entertaining	60,000
Traveling expenses	60,000—$240,000
Senatorial expenses and salaries	920,000
Expenses and salaries of deputies	1,432,000
Total of Executive and Legislative	$2,592,000

The president has, beside, the use of the government palaces and of government forests, kept at the national expense. The game supplies his table. What he cannot use is sold and he pockets the proceeds.

Of Wilson Flagg, the famous ornithologist, who was eighty years old when he died, it is related that he never killed a bird.

THE BLUE BOTTLE FLY.

Buzzing and gay in the early dawn,
Fresh from a nap on the parlor wall,
Out for a flight over garden and lawn,
Fearing no tumble and dreading no fall;
Came a fly:
A lively, frolicsome, blue-bottle fly,
And his feet
Were as neat
And his style
As complete
As his brain
Was replete
With the mischief that laughed in his eye!

"What glorious fun I'll have to-day,
When the baby's asleep and the nurse away;
When Rover lies by the kitchen door;
I'll waken them both and make them roar!
Oh, what larks!"
Cried the rollicking, restless blue-bottle fly:
"What a cry."
Said the fly,
"There will be
After me
When I've done
With my fun!"

And he wickedly winked his wee eye!

"Then I'll go and dance on grandpa's head,
While he struggles to push me away:
And tickle his ear till he'll wish I was dead!
And over the table at dinner I'll play
Back and forth,
And feast on crumbs from a newly-baked pie!
And I'll sip
From the lip
Of each glass
That may pass
All sweet things
Dinner brings!

Quoth this riotous blue-bottle fly.

But, alas for the plans he had laid!
And alas for the day just begun!
For this fly soon lit in the grateful shade
And to dream
Of the sights that should soon greet his eyes;
When unseen,
From the green
Of a limb
Above him,
On his head,
By a thread,
Fell a spider,

Who coolly devoured that blue-bottle fly.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Time's money," growled the disappointed creditor. "Well," replied the persecuted debtor, "haven't I always said I'd pay you in time?"—*Life.*

"How do you like it?" asked a yachtsman of a young lady, as the boat went up and down in the trough of the waves. "Oh, I—I—it's too awfully swell!" was the distressed reply.

"As we journey through life, let us live by the weigh," sang the happy grocer as he put up fourteen ounces of coffee and put it on the customer's book as a pound.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

Bella writes: "What is the independent party?" It is the party who don't owe a cent and can get money at bank whenever he wants it. He is the kind of an old party that most of us would like to be.—*Evansville Argus.*

"He is a great artist." "Indeed? I never knew he used his pencil at all." "Oh, yes, he's fine. Come down some day and see him draw his salary. It's the best thing he does."—*Boston Budget.*

As they reached the other end of the bridge he said: "You must pay your toll, Miss Edith." "What is that?" she innocently asked. Then he kissed her. A few moments she remarked: "I don't like this side of town; let's go back."

A writer in the East says of a camel: "It travels at a slow, lounging pace, beyond which it is dangerous, with nine camels out of ten, to urge them, or else, as Asiatics say, they 'break their hearts' and die 'literally' on the spot." The district messenger boy seems to have much the same nature.—*Boston Post.*

"There is this difference between us," said the needy tramp, looking the editor full in the eye; "you fill a long felt want, and I want a long felt fill." The editor wept, and,

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

Democratic County Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Democratic party of Forsyth county, is called to meet in the town of Winston on Monday, Sept. 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and members of the Legislature. A full attendance from every Township is earnestly requested. By order of Ex. Committee.

M. W. NORFLEET,
Chairman.

Senator Vance's Appointments.

Senator Z. B. Vance will speak in Winston on Saturday, September 6th. Clemmonsville, Monday 8th; Yadkinville, Tuesday, 9th.

—See Cleveland's and Hendrick's letters of acceptance in this issue.

—Nearly 38,000,000 barrels of petroleum in stored in tanks in Pennsylvania.

—The Forsyth County Democratic Mass Meeting to nominate county officers will meet in Winston on Monday next.

—Judge Victor Barringer and his wife, have started on the return trip to Egypt, says the Charlotte *Observer*.

—The citizens of Durham have showed their liberality by a contribution of $210.50 for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

—*Bradstreet's* reports 264 failures for last week in the United States. In 1881 for the same length of time there were but 79.

—Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Salisbury, has returned from his trip to Europe. The Salisbury *Watchman* says he is looking well and that his health has been good.

—A call was issued from the U. S. Treasury, on the 25th inst., for one million dollars of three per cent. bonds for redemption. This is the one hundred and thirtieth of bond calls. It matures September 30th.

—Dr. T. Stanley Beckwith, one of the best physicians in Virginia, died at his residence in Petersburg, Va., on the 22d inst., after a protracted illness. He was born in Raleigh, N. C., May 16, 1813.

—Despatches received from various parts of New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut report heavy frosts on the night of the 24th inst. Crops are damaged in many places.

—Gen. James R. Herbert, of Baltimore, who died recently, was the business partner of Major Peter Hairston, of Stokes county. They had been conducting a commission business since 1867 under the firm name of Herbert & Hairston.

—Commander Schley has at last spoken as to the cannibalism of the Greeley party, and says: "In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in alcohol to St. Johns it was found that the bodies of six of them (Lieut. Kislingbury, Sergt. Jewell, Privates Whistler, Henry, Ellis and Sergt. Ralston) had been cut and the fleshy parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact.

—The planet Venus is now a marvelous gem among the morning stars. As seen through the glass the planet is a white crescent, veiled in passing tints of blue—a real miniature of the "silvery bow new bent in heaven." This is the time to see the planet, since from the present week on the star must swing away into space to be viewed no more in many months.

—A new counterfeit ten dollar note on the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in circulation. It is of the series of 1882, with brown or chocolate colored back. The vignettes on the face of the note have a very coarse, scratchey appearance, but the back is well executed and calculated to deceive.

—The best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, bowels and liver.

—Raleigh *Visitor:* Rev. Alvin Betts, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist church, located 9 miles east of Raleigh, baptized 35 person on Sunday last in Hood's mill pond, being the result of the revival held at that church recently.

—Hon. John Pool died in Washington City, quite suddenly of apoplexy on Friday, August 16th. Mr. Pool was a native of Elizabeth City, N. C., and represented the county of Pasquotank several terms in the State Legislature. In 1858 he was nominated for Governor by the Whig party against John W. Ellis, and made a remarkable canvass. Opposed to the war and a Union man during the bloody contest, on the triumph of his cause and the return of peace, in 1865 he was first elected to the United States Senate, but like all Southern Representatives, was not admitted to a seat. In 1867 he was again elected, and served out his full term of six years. Retiring from the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March, 1873, he never returned to the State to live.

—The Exposition buildings will all be painted September 10th. The colors used will be two shades of green and maroon. The fence around the race course will be rebuilt and handsomely painted. The grounds, now are in far better order than ever before, will be cleared of all obstructions. Flags in quantities and of various sizes have been ordered and the big building will be gay with them, as they will float from about 150 poles. Dr. Loring, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, has been specially invited to deliver an address.—*Obs.*

—PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for September opens with a perfectly idyllic steel-engraving, "In Arcadia, Guess Who It Is?" The double-sized fashion-plate is also from steel, colored by hand. Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper is "Peterson's" fashion correspondent in Paris; the only one, we believe who keeps a correspondent there, hence the fashions are always the latest and most stylish. The stories in this number are unusually good, even for "Peterson," and range from love stories like "Lord Avalon" to comic ones like "Juba at the Wake," and tragic ones like "Creole Blossoms." How such a magazine can be supplied for only two dollars a year, and much less to clubs is a miracle; we can only explain it by its enormous circulation. Specimens are sent gratis to get up clubs with. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Do you wish a beautiful complexion? Then use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and thereby removes blotches and pimples from the skin, making it smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance.

SHAMOKIN, PA., Aug. 21.—There was a terrible accident at the Buck Ridge mine to-day, seven men being smothered by gas. Eleven mules were also suffocated or burned.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States, by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the Legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them.

Government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent when a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefit received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wages of laber the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be zealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country—the common heritage of both—be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered:

"The laboring classes constitute part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on the subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to prevent the benificent purposes of our Government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

In a free country, the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the Constitution; the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected. The estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayals. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Col. William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

—Webb & Kamer, one of the heaviest firms of tobacco dealers of Durham, shipped yesterday direct from Durham to Germany 20,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.—*News and Observer.*

A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders,** and **Jaundice,** AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles,** the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds,** take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery,** caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and **Sciatica,** often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and **Painful Menstruation,** have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

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Gov. Hendrick's Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—The following is a copy of ex-Gov. Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20, 1884.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of my nomination by the Democratic convention at Chicago as a candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same.

I am gentlemen your obedient servant,

[Signed.] THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

To Hon. Wm. F Vilas, chairman; Nichols B. Bell, secretary, and others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

How Our Farmers Have Made Progress.

From Senator Vance's Speech at the Poplar Tent Fair.

The farms in North Carolina now number 157,690, double what they were in 1870. This indicates that more land has been distributed among more people, and there is no greater blessing than this diffusion of land. In ten years the increase in acreage of farms has been 3,000,000 acres, increase in improved land one and a half million acres; the valuation has been doubly increased; the improvement in farming implements and machinery has been fifty per cent., which is greater than the increase in even the great State of Wisconsin. There has also been a vast increase in agricultural productions. Corn has increased 60 per cent., and so with wheat; cotton has increased more than 100 per cent., rice has increased 151 per cent. The tobacco increase is 10,000,000 pounds; the sweet potato increase leads that of every other State. In nothing have we declined except in sheep, and while sheep declined, there was a large increase in the "yaller" dog.

TERRIBLE DEATH IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The vicinity of Hendersonville has been shocked over the sudden and terrible death of Mrs. Phillip Hart, which occurred near that place on the 11th. Mrs. Hart, with her son, was driving along the mountain road, and in crossing a high bridge, the mule attached to their buggy became frightened and backed the buggy against the hand railing, which broke. All were precipitated to the ground below and Mrs. Hart's neck was broken by the fall, causing instant death. Her little son escaped unhurt and ran to his home near by to tell his father the terrible news. The father and husband hastened to the scene to find Mrs. Hart lying dead near the wrecked buggy.

We clip the above from the Charlotte *Observer* for the benefit of those who have control of bridges.

—A special to the Raleigh *News and Observer* from Washington, Beaufort county, under date of the 26th, says: An accident happened here to-day by which six colored men were drowned. The party was out racing in sail boats, and one of the boats upset, resulting in the drowning of the six men.

—A cave has been discovered at Bustamente in Mexico which is likely to surpass the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has been explored for a distance of nearly four miles, and bears traces of Aztec ruins.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO

AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Rufiin, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estouteville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses special *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold,* and helps it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

☞ Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"It has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,

TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.
IMPORTERS' AGENTS,
RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS,	Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER,	Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH,	Thomasville.

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FOR SUMMER READING.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS.
DARWINISM.
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MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE.
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY.
LADIES LINDORES.
MODERN INSTANCE.
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Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS. BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and have a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

☞ 3 MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

LAWN PARTIES.

ELM LAWN, corner of Church Street and Belews Creek Road, Salem, N. C., is open for Lawn and Croquet Party engagements, either for day or night. Light and seats furnished. Elm Lawn is well shaded, retired from public view, and is excellently adapted for Pleasure Parties.

TERMS:—**$2.50** per afternoon; **$3.00** per evening; **$4.00** per afternoon and evening. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,

CLARENCE CRIST.
Salem, N. C.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, 30 Pills; by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING
Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." (Full of strange and useful information, free.)

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LIVER

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

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AND HEALTH GUIDE. 200 pgs. Illustrated.

All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts. paper 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 p'gs, sent sealed, money or stps. by

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The great specialist. Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Never delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM

MAY, 1884.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Field Seeds and Star Brand Fertilizers,

WINSTON, N. C.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidly increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

RETAIL STORES.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

We also offer a full stock of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Drills, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary.

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPIA HAND MADE SHOES.

for Men, Women, Misses and Children. Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
L. B. & L. S. Holt's Bellemont Plaids,
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made. We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN,
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

SEEDS.

We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS

are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run smooth as clock work; they purify the blood and put new life in it. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible. Every one should use them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 Cents a box. STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 167 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed: they seem to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. Gentry, Harmony Grove, Ga.—Emory's Little Cathartic are the best regulator of all the Cathartics.—Wm. Bishop, Mills River, N. C.—My sweet heart sent me a box with wonderful results.—N. W. Baker, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—John Collins, M. D., Athens, Texas.—They are excellent.—S. Dennis, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fevers, Mobley, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with a never-failing remedy: they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box. Emory's Standard Cure Pills, STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

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AMERICAN PROSE,
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS,
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists,

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GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
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JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	7.00 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	12.20 a. m.

—Days are becoming shorter.

—Dog days end Saturday, 30th.

—CAMPAIGN BADGES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—The Winston Graded School opens September 9th.

—Fogle Bros. are digging out for a new tobacco factory near the depot.

—Fall Session of Salem Female Academy will commence September 4th, 1884.

—H. S. Crist and family have returned from their visit to Yadkin County.

—J. H. Chamelin and J. L. Hine at Union Cross, are manufacturing the steel skein wagon.

—The market still full of melons, grapes, green corn, beans, sweet potatoes, peaches, &c.

—In Winston, Neil Petticord had his jaw broken by James Brown, on Thursday last.

—Geo. Hay, colored, of Sandy Ridge, Stokes County, died July 15th, aged 112 years.

—Protracted meeting in progress at Union Ridge, conducted by Rev. Mr. Hanna, of Davidson county.

—Protracted meeting will commence at Friendship on Saturday, August 30th. Wm. Turner, pastor.

—Henry Shaffner and Henry Starbuck left, on Tuesday, for the State University. Success to the boys.

—Picnic at Friedland last Saturday. Addresses were made by J. H. McCuiston, Wm. Weevil and Jas. T. Lineback.

—Mrs. Jessie Carter has accompanied her sister, Miss Minnie Vogler, home from Madison, Rockingham County.

—We are informed that 'Squire Douthit's mammoth pumpkin now measures five feet four inches in circumference, and is still growing.

—The Arista Cotton Mills are closed for some five or six weeks. The Messrs. Fries' Woolen mills are still in operation.

—The Salem Amateur Court will give a Promenade Concert in the Public Square, Salem, on Saturday night, September 6th. All are cordially invited.

—A free trial of Prof. Harris' Pastille treatment for nervous and physical debility in men can be had of Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—The Ladies' Methodist Church Aid Society will serve cake, fruit and ice cream at Farmers' Warehouse, Winston, this (Thursday) evening.

—Stokes County is moving in earnest to have a splendid display at the State Exposition. Let the people of Forsyth bestir themselves, and lose no time in getting up their articles for the Exposition.

N. W. CRAFT.—The exhibit of N. W. Craft at the Fair, last week, attracted general attention. Mr. Craft takes great interest in the cultivation of Fruits, Grapes, Berries, &c., and his nursery stock is large and varied. See ad.

DEATH OF CAPT. HELLEN.—It is with sorrow and regret we chronicle the death of Capt. J. F. Hellen, which occurred at "Glenwood," Yadkin county, on Thursday evening last. He had been in declining health for several months.

His remains were interred in the cemetery here.

—The most delicate persons enjoy taking **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills**, they restore color, give a wholesome appetite, put new life in a broken down body, they are pleasant to take and their action is very mild. Druggists sell them.—15 Cents.

—Miss Emma Lineback, daughter of Prof. E. W. Lineback, of this place, was awarded a silver cup as being the best lady vocalist, at the recent musical concerts held in Goldsboro.

—The Orchilla Guano which has been so extensively used for a number of years in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, for Grain and Grasses, is now imported into Richmond, Va., and Savannah, Ga., by Messrs. Travers, Snead & Co., of Richmond, Va

—Elm Street Public School opens Monday, Sept. 1st. Let all who expect to patronize the school send or bring their children on the first day of school. The teachers will spare no labor on their part to make this one of the best schools in the county.

—We are pleased to hear that Mrs. Samuel Laugenour and daughter and Phil. and Henry Lrugenour, arrived safely at their homes in California. Their stay was very pleasant in the old North State, and from what we hear we believe that the impressions of the old home are very favorable with them.

A Card of Thanks.

We take this method of tendering our sincere thanks to the Ministers, Masters of Ceremony and Speakers, those in charge of departments, the various Committees, Judges and to those who helped us during the Third Annual Wheat and Cattle Fair. By your aid the Fair was a grand success, without it the result might have been different. We have never before seen so earnest, faithful and harmonious work done by each and every one who had any part in the Fair, and we assure you that your aid is duly appreciated by us.

Yours very truly
H. E. FRIES,
GEO. W. HINSHAW.

Aug. 25, 1884.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—The next annual meeting of the Forsyth County Sunday School Association will be held in the Baptist church in Winston on the 24th and 25th days of September, the opening meeting to be on Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

C. H. WILEY, Pres.
E. A. EBERT, Sec'y.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending August 9th, 1884:

Mrs. Elizabeth Conrad, David Charles, John C. Godsey, Frank Hanes, Mrs. Emma Miller, Albert Minam, Joseph Mendenhall, William L. Swaim, E. H. Stafford, Mrs. Fanny Wheeler.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

THE WHEAT AND CATTLE FAIR.

The Premium List.

By Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum:—

Largest yield of white wheat on 10 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 31 1-5, 3 sacks star brand guano—J P Crews.

Largest yield red wheat on 10 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 23 1-10, 3 sacks star brand guano—A E Conrad.

Second largest yield of white wheat on 10 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 23 2-5, 2 sacks star brand guano—R L Cox.

Second largest yield red wheat on 10 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 16 bus., 2 sacks star brand guano—J J Marshall.

Largest yield white wheat on 5 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 35 bus., 2 sacks star brand guano—J P Crews.

Largest yield red wheat on 5 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, 2 sacks star brand guano, yield 31 bus.—A E Conrad.

Second largest yield white wheat on 5 acres, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 35 bus., one sack star brand guano—J P Crews.

Second largest yield red wheat on 5 acres, 2 bus. exhibited, yield 12 bus, 1 sack star brand guano—A Livengood.

Largest yield wheat on 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 47½ bus., 2 sacks star brand guano—R L Cox.

Second largest yield wheat on 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 45½ bus., 1 sack star brand guano—J D Waddell.

For heaviest wheat exhibited, 5 bus., weight 65 3-5, 1 sack star brand guano—J A Wolf.

For greatest variety wheat raised by one farmer and exhibited in 5 bus. lots, 1 sack star brand guano—A E Conrad and J D Waddell.

The following premiums were awarded by Messrs. F. & H. Fries:

For the heaviest white wheat, 5 bus. exhibited, 64 4-5, $15—R L Cox.

Second heaviest white wheat, weight 64 1-5, 3 bushels premium wheat—R L Cox.

Third heaviest white wheat, 5 bus. exhibited, weight 64 lbs., 2 bus. premium wheat—R L Cox.

Heaviest red wheat, weight 65 3-5, $15—J A Wolf.

Second heaviest red wheat, 5 bus. exhibited, weight 64 4-5, 3 bus. premium wheat—P Mock.

Third heaviest red wheat, 5 bus. exhibited, weight 64 lbs., 2 bus. premium wheat—J F Doub.

Largest yield white wheat from 1 acre, 3 bus. exhibited, 47½ bus., $10—R L Cox.

Second largest yield white wheat from 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 37½ bus., 3 bus. premium wheat—Wm Ebert.

Third largest yield white wheat from 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 35 bus., 2 bus. premium wheat—J P Crews

Largest yield red wheat from 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 45½ bus., $10—J D Waddell.

Second largest yield red wheat from 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 31 bus., 3 bus. premium wheat—A E Conrad.

Third largest yield red wheat from 1 acre, 5 bus. exhibited, yield 30 bus., 2 bus. premium wheat—J A Petree.

Premiums awarded by the Fair, State at large:—

For heaviest and cleanest white wheat 5 bus. exhibited, weight 62 4-5, $10—P A Cox.

For second best lot, diploma—J P Crews.

For heaviest and cleanest red wheat, 5 bus. exhibited, weight 63 3-5, $10—A Livengood.

For second best lot, weight 63 2-5, diploma—J A Wolf.

For the largest average yield on 5 acres or more, 5 bus. exhibited—yield 35 bus., $10—J P Crews.

Second largest average yield, diploma—J E Petree.

Largest yield on 5 acres or more, 5 bus. exhibited—yield 31 bus., $10—A E Conrad.

Second largest yield, 22 bus., diploma—J F Doub.

For the State at large for oats:—

For the heaviest and cleanest oats, 5 bus. exhibited, weight 37 1-5, 75 bus. per acre, $10—A H Motsinger.

Second best lot, weight 36 4-5, 3 bus. premium oats—R L Cox.

Third best lot, weight 35 1-5, 2 bus. premium oats—J F Doub.

Premiums for wheat in sheaf for Forsyth county only:—

For 10 sheaves best wheat, $5—J J Marshall.

For second best lot, $4—J F Doub.

For third best lot, $3—R L Cox.

For fourth best lot, $2—Geo Mitchell.

For fifth best lot, $1—A E Conrad.

L G HUNT,
J C CONRAD,
J C NICHOLSON,
E P PFAFF,
G E NISSEN,
Committee.

STOCK EXHIBIT.—HORSES.

For the best stallion, 3 years old, $15—W M Transou.

For the best mare, $15—T W Huske.

For 2d best mare, $10—Geo. A. Boozer.

For best colt, $10—Geo. Mitchell.

For 2d best colt, $5—E. J. Zimmerman.

For bay colt, L. A. Hauser, Yadkin, not entitled to premium, but considered the finest animal of the lot, special diploma.

For gelding, belonging to Jno. W. Holland, of Davidson, also special diploma.

For best jack, $10—Ed Pfaff.

For best pair mules, $15—J. J. Burke.

For 2d best pair mules, $10—W. H. Long.

J. W. HANES,
R. J. REYNOLDS.
S. E. ALLEN.
DAVID ENDSLEY.
G. W. CHARLES.
Committee.

CATTLE.

For best milch cow, $10—R.L.Cox.

For 2d best milch cow, $5—Geo. A. Boozer.

For best heifer, $5—Geo. T. Foust.

For 2d best heifer, $2 50—H. E. Fries.

For best milch cow, native breed, $10—Branson Beeson

For 2d best milch cow, native breed, $5—A. Rugge.

For best heifer, native breed, $5—B. Beeson.

For best heifer, grade, $5—G. A. Boozer.

For best bull, Jersey, $10—H. T. Bahnson.

For best bull, Guernsey, $5—H.T. Bahnson.

For best heifer, Guernsey, special diploma, H. T. Bahnson.

WM. EBERT,
W. A. LOWERY,
A. E TRANSOU.
JNO. BEESON.
JAS. E. PETREE.
J. A. BUTNER.
Committee.

HOGS.

For best boar, Berkshire, $3—H. T. Bahnson.

For best boar, Poland China, $3—P. E. Leight.

For best boar, Chester, $3—Wm. Ebert.

For best sow, Berkshire, $3—R.R. Crawford.

For best sow, Poland China, $3—H. H. Weavil.

For second best sow and pigs, Poland China, $2—Andrew Bennick.

A. E. CONRAD.
J. P. CREWS.
A. C. VOGLER.
T. W. HUSKE.
Committee.

TOBACCO.

For best 20 lbs. Leaf, $10—Geo. H. Conrad.

For 2d best 20 lbs. Leaf, $5—Geo. Mitchell.

For 3rd best 10 lbs. Leaf, diploma.—Geo Mitchell.

For best exhibition farm products, diploma—A. S. Wagoner, Supt. of County Poorhouse.

For best exhibition green fruits, N. W. Craft.

For best exhibition dried fruits—Mrs. P. E. Leight.

SURRY COUNTY.

[FROM THE MT. AIRY NEWS.]

The Normal School at Dobson is largely attended. The school gives promise to be a success. All teachers in the county should attend. Miss Celia Banner left Monday morning to be present from its opening to its close.

The thief who stole one of Mr. Hugh Gwyn's fine horses some time ago has succeeded in making good his escape. He was followed into Watauga but all trace of him and the horse disappeared in the wilds of that region. This is the seventh or eighth horse the family has had stolen in the past ten years.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

Rev. C. H. Bernheim has accepted the professorship of theology and German in Concordia College, Conover, N. C.

Mr. Frank Hanes, a citizen of Reedy Creek township, and a Justice of the Peace, attempted to commit suicide by hanging last Friday, but was discovered and cut down in time to save his life. There was a woman at the bottom of it, so it is rumored.

—A Richmond detective has been in town and vicinity for several days, and as a result of his investigations, one H. W. Kepley, a saloonist of Holtsburg, in this county, is now boarding at the expense of the county, on a charge of buying goods stolen from cars on the railroad. He is supposed to know who recently tried to wreck the train near Holtsburg, by placing an old rail across the track.

Messrs. W. L. Thompson, J. H. Swicegood and J. L. Mendenhall have been employed by the exposition committee to canvass the county to secure articles for the county exhibit at the State Exposition.

A very unfortunate affair occurred in Lexington on Tuesday. Baxter Shemwell assaulted Chas. L. Heitman in the court house and struck him with a cane, inflicting flesh wounds on the forehead and nose. Shemwell was subsequently arrested, and the hearing being postponed until Saturday, gave bond in the sum of two hundred dollars for his appearance. Later in the day, Heitman fired two loads from a shot gun at Shemwell, as he was walking on the street near Heitman's office. Yesterday both parties gave bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace until Saturday, when the matter will be heard by a justice of the peace.

A Mormon Massacre.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 14.—A dispatch from Centreville corroborates the report of the murder of Mormons in Lewis county by masked men last Sunday morning. The raiding party numbered about forty. Thirteen attacked the house of Martin Condor, where a Mormon meeting was in progress. Forcing open the door they were encountered by Condor, armed with a gun. In an effort to disarm him one of the raiders was struck with the gun, unmasking him, but he drew his pistol and shot Condor in the bowels. Condor was shot again by one of the party with buckshot and instantly killed.

At the same time another attacking party fired upon a Mormon elder named Gibbs, who was partly hidden behind the wife of old man Condor, killing Gibbs and severely wounding Mrs. Condor in the thigh. The party then fired again at a Mormon elder named Berry, who was hiding behind a bed, killing him instantly. Another Mormon elder in the house, who ran out by the door, was pursued by an attacking party stationed outside. They fired on him as he ran, but it is not known whether or not he was killed. After killing Berry, the masked men started out of the house, and just as they got out J. R. Hunson fired and killed Dave Hinson, one of the masked party. One of the Hinson party stood over the body and fired two loads of buckshot at Hudson, literally riddling him. The Mormons, in fear of another attack, did not make a search until Monday, when they found the Mormon that ran away from Condor's dead. It is rumored that the other missing elder has been found dead. The Mormon elders claim that they have been sent here direct from Utah to make converts and establish churches.

A Protest from the Governor of Utah.

SALT LAKE, August 22.—Governor Murray to-day sent the following dispatch to the Governor of Tennessee:

SALT LAKE, August 22.—*To Gov. W. B. Bate, Nashville, Tenn.*:—The dispatch indicates that you are exerting yourself to vindicate the laws in the matter of the murder of the Mormon missionaries in Tennessee. I thank you for this action. Charges of preaching polygamy do not excuse murder. I trust that you may bring the guilty to punishment, thereby preventing such lawlessness in Tennessee and elsewhere.

Lawlessness in Tennessee and Utah is alike reprehensible, but the murdered Mormon agents were sent from here as agents, and have been sent for years, by representatives of an organized crime. I submit that as the Tennessee representatives in Congress are, to say the least, indifferent to the punishment of the offenders against the national law in Utah, it is a cowardly outrage for their constituents to kill immigration agents sent there from here.

[Signed] ELI MURRAY.
Governor.

SALT LAKE, August 25.—The memorial services in the Great Mormon Tabernacle, were attended yesday by immense crowds, in honor of the martyrs from Tennessee. The speakers bewailed the wickedness of the Gentiles, and said that the slain were better than the slayers.

DIED.

Near Salem, on the morning of August 22d, Mrs. ANNA I. NICHOLSON. Her remains were taken to Kernersville, on Saturday 23rd, and interred by the side of her late husband, Anderson Nicholson, on the Methodist graveyard. Her funeral was preached by Rev. C. L. Rights, and, by request, the following short memoir is appended, drawn up by Dr. Rondthaler, of Salem:

MRS ANNA I. NICHOLSON, maiden name Chipman, was the daughter of John and Margaret Chipman. She was born in Guilford county, August 7th, 1805. Her family belonged to the connection of Friends, among whom she had her birthright. Feeling, however, that she needed a deeper experience, she sought the Lord and met with a change of heart about the year 1827. With three others, she formed a class of members in the Methodist Protestant Church at Sandy Ridge. She was married to Anderson Nicholson October 15th, 1836. Their union was blessed with four children.

She was a kind-hearted woman, a good mother, and an excellent Christian woman, especially to the poor. She was suddenly called away on the morning of August 22d, at the age of 70 years and 15 days.

R.

Near Hopewell, Broadbay township, of typhoid fever, Miss HAZELTINE BECKERDITE, aged about thirty years.

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, Mrs. SARAH EVANS, wife of Leopold Evans, aged 26 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

Bethany New Prize Winter Oats.

THIS valuable oats was discovered and propagated by A. H. Motsinger, Davidson county. It was found growing on a pile of dirt from an excavation of 50 feet. It grows better on poor soil than other oats and on a good red subsoil will yield 75 bushels to the acre. It is not liable to freeze out, stands firm, with straw as soft as spring oats, ripens the last of wheat harvest, and weighs from 37 to 40 pounds per bushel. Should be sown from the middle of September to the end of October.

Sold by A. H. MOTSINGER, Bethany, N. C., and by PFOHL & STOCKTON and HINSHAW & BYNUM, Winston; and by A. C. HEDE, Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.

Circulars sent on application.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
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Wheat,	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	85 to 90
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
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Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents.
Whortleberries,	7 cents.
Blackberries,	6 cents.
Quarter Apples,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	5 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	6 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	4 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	10 cents
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

University of North Carolina.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON THE last **THURSDAY IN AUGUST,** on which, and on the two succeeding days, examinations for admission will be had. The instruction embraces not only the "old curriculum," but also branches of especial value to teachers, farmers, merchants and other business men. A Law and Medical School attached.

For Catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees on the instruction, discipline, morals, &c., apply to
PRESIDENT BATTLE,
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Chapel Hill, N. C.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS executor of the estate of Christian Ebert, I will offer for sale on the premises,

Saturday Sept. 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

a lot of household and kitchen furniture and other property.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

One two story ten roomed house on Main Street, Salem.

One story and a half five roomed house on Salt Street, Salem.

Twelve acres, more or less, unimproved, partially timbered land, lying near Belew's Creek road beyond East Salem, adjoining the land of W. H. Wheeler and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

E. A. EBERT, Executor
of Christian Ebert.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12-tds.

BINGHAM'S School (Established 1793.) is the only School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class **GYMNASIUM**, and a first-class **BATH HOUSE.** The course is **PREPARATORY** or **FINISHING.** There is a thoroughly equipped school of **TELEGRAPHY.** Special terms to young men of small means. 181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address

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Bingham School, N. C.

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FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh.

The Old Mullein Plant.

While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it begun to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In **TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN,** the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

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Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

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Hot and Cold Baths, Gas, and all modern improvements, etc. Attentive servants. Table furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Sample rooms in Winston for Commercial Tourists.

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MANAGER.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as Administratrix, according to law on the estate of John Mickey, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 5th day of June, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

MARTHA E. MICKEY, Executrix.
June 5, 1884.

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FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

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MAIN STREET, WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

N. B.—All parties due the firm will come up at once and settle.

Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

Raleigh Register,

a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive

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either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready: THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25.

INDUSTRIES OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50.

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WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S CLOTHING,

and hereby solicit the patropage of the community.

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I have a fresh lot of

SPRING SAMPLES,

with which I will be glad to wait on any one at his home, if desirable, outside of office hours.

J. A. LINEBACK.
Salem, Feb. 27, 1884.

The Old Reliable.

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S. A. ASHE, EDITOR,

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We give full reports of religious, educational, business and political meetings, all the news, accurate market reports, serial stories, &c. We will give as a premium

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Tomb Stones

AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
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Jan. 1st, 1884.

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WELL FIXTURES.

Pat. Aug. 8, 1882.

The above cut fully illustrates and explains the working of same.

PRICE, - $16.50.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

For further information address
C. H. TISE,
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Langs Live Seeds. The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

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London Hair Restorer-Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3½ 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

NO NEW THING.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Plenty of Fodder Corn.

No farmer can afford to do without a good supply of fodder corn, even though he may have a good supply of the very best hay, for milch cows are very fond of fodder corn, and it helps very materially in increasing as well as maintaining the flow of milk during the cold, wintry months. It is the nearest approach to green food they can have, unless it is ensilage, which we do not consider very profitable for the average farmer. To get a good crop of fodder corn, a well cultivated and clean piece of ground should be chosen, as early this month as practicable. Have it well ploughed and harrowed, though we would prefer not to harrow until the corn is sown (if sown broadcast,) as it can be covered better by harrowing afterward. To prevent the birds from levying tribute to the corn, moisten it with warm water and drain it off; to a bushel or corn pour over, in a thin stream, about a tablespoonful of tar, after which thoroughly mix up the mass till every grain is coated, when ashes or plaster should be applied to dry the corn and make it handle easily. The birds will not bother this corn, and it will sprout as readily as any other. It should be sown rather thickly, to make a good stand and better fodder. The land should be as rich as possible, to force a heavy growth. It should be cut just before it commences to shoot its tassel or top, thoroughly seasoned, then tied into convenient sized bundles and stored away for use. This is a good food for the driving and other horses, as it is sweet, nutritious and much relished by all stock.

Fighting Insects.

Bulletin No. 9 of the Massachusetts Experiment station, gives the following as the best means of destroying the many insects that make havoc among the crops of the farm and garden:

The cabbage flea is the first insect of importance that appears. It is a small black flea or jumping beetle that attacks the cabbage, radish, turnip, etc. Dusting with Paris green mixed with one hundred times its weight of plaster has proved an effectual remedy. Apply when the plants are wet and after every rain.

The cut worm, of which there are several species, including the army worm, works only during the night, and may be destroyed by the same remedy as above. We advise a trial of pyrethrum powder mixed with five times its bulk of plaster as being more safe, although we have no positive proof that it will be effectual.

The striped squash bug which has been so abundant for the past two seasons, is best kept in check by plaster and Paris green. For the family garden the safest and most satisfactory way is to make bottomless boxes, twelve inches square, and six or eight inches deep, and covered with mosquito netting; one of these placed over each hill until the plants have become tough and hard, is a sure protection.

For the potato beetle Paris green extended with plaster, flour or water, is the only cheap and easily applied remedy known at present, but great care must be exercised in its use, and especially in the place where the package is kept, that it may not get upon the food of animals.

The cabbage worm, the larva of the common white butterfly, may be easily destroyed. Hand picking, if begun before the first brood has passed into the perfect state, is effectual. Pyrethrum powder mixed with five times its bulk of plaster and dusted into the centre of the leaves with sulphur bellows is certain destruction to every one of them. The application of insecticides in liquids, to the cabbage has not been satisfactory on account of the peculiar structure of the leaf surface which allows the water to roll off in drops and not adhere to any part of it. Paris green is unsafe to use after the leaves have become over four inches in diameter.

The current worm should be destroyed, while small, with the dust of hellebore or pyrethrum. The latter being perfectly harmless is to be more highly recommended.

Apple and peach borer.—For the destruction of these two insects no sure remedy has been found except the knife. It is probable that covering the trunk of the tree near the ground with the ink or tar used to catch canker worm-moths, or wrapping around the trunk bands of tarred paper, would assist in keeping them away.

The rose bug has thus far been the most difficult to overcome of the whole tribe of injurious insects, and we can recommend no remedy with a great degree of confidence, but would advise the trial of the fumes of gas tar held under the vines a short time every evening while the grapes are forming. It is certainly offensive to them, and if used carefully need not injure the plant.

Rose Slugs are easily destroyed by spraying with water and pyrethrum at the rate of one tablespoonful of the latter to a pailful of the former.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Always burn decayed trees. They harbor insects.

Pea vines ploughed under enrich the soil wonderfully.

Cultivate Lima bean vines until they shade the ground.

Mangel wurzel should be thinned out to ten inches apart.

Wash hen roosts and the bottoms of nests with kerosene.

Uproot played out small fruit gardens. The land is wasted.

The blackcap bush does not live as long as the blackberry.

An English authority condems the use of phosphates for turnips.

Carding cattle adds to health as well as to beauty. It saves feed.

Turkeys suffer much from hot weather. Let them have plenty of water.

Thick or skimmed milk fed to hens increases the quality of the eggs.

You can tell a good farmer by the breed and condition of his hogs.

Never throw feed on the ground for cattle to dirty and scramble for.

Hens are not worth much for layers or breeders after they are two years old.

Put blood on the bases of trees where rabbits gnaw. They will not go near blood.

Cut your first crop of clover and plow the second under if you wish to enrich your land with green manure.

A teaspoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of water has been recommended for killing rosebugs on grapevines.

Oil the inside of horse collars after thoroughly washing them with carbolic soap, which both cleanses and disinfects.

The farmer who has first-class farm implements is justified in disliking to lend them. They are never so good after they have been borrowed.

One man puts green food, like clover and grass, in barrels and sinks them in the ground as a sort of silo to preserve the food for hens in winter.

Joseph Harris says that to the farmer the entire cost of cabbage—planting, cultivating, harvesting, storing and marketing—need not be over one cent a head.

Frequent tillage is necessary to success in the garden. Shallow cultivation often repeated is one of the most efficient means known for counteracting the effects of drought.

A little soda as well as salt is recommended to boil with cabbage, and affects the flavor agreeably. For one head of cabbage take a pinch of soda equal in bulk to a good-sized pea.

Do not be afraid to pinch back your watermelons. It is better to have one good large one to a vine than to have three or four little stunts that can never ripen, and wouldn't be worth anything if they did.

Peter Henderson says that he has sold $800 worth of early cabbages from a single crop on one acre of land; that he followed it with a crop of lettuce which brought $140, and the lettuce with celery, which sold for $600.

Any one who doubts as to the best way to have clear jelly is assured on strong evidence and many proofs that to allow the juice to drain through a flannel bag without squeezing it will render this matter easy and satisfactory.

A prominent breeder of Holstein cattle claims that the introduction of ensilage in his feeding has entirely prevented losses from milk fever among his cows, from which disease he formerly lost one or more valuable animals every year.

In the work on feeding animals, by Professor Stewart, it is stated, as the result of careful experiment, that ten pounds of turnips and one and a half pounds of corn will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone.

Chickens are the delight and fancy of children, and they manifest frequent desires to aid the hen in her duties, but it is plainly evident that a "watched pot never boils," so the hen who is molested in anywise beyond absolute necessity will fail to hatch even a moderate proportion of chicks to eggs given her.

A drink that is truly refreshing for one suffering from sore throat or cold is made by pouring a quart of boiling water over a carefully washed handful of Irish moss. Let it stand until the water is cool, then strain through a muslin bag; add sugar and lemon juice, with a few thin slices of lemon, until it is about like mild lemonade; a little cinnamon is considered an addition by some people.

A prize essay on corn reads: "Plant on rich sod ground. Make the soil very fine. Plant with a horse-planter in drills, a kernel every foot. Drag with a Thomas harrow once before the corn is up and twice after. Cultivate every week with a very fine implement, but never to exceed two inches in depth. Stop when you cannot get the horse through the rows. Cut up when the corn is glazed and bind the shocks with fine enameled wire.

Preparatory to weaning the colt should be accustomed to a box stall a short time each day, lengthening the period daily, says the *Ohio Farmer*. They should also be taught to feed, to be handled, and to become familiar with all surroundings before totally depriving them of the dams. The most important thing is the feed. Always feed scalded bran and flaxseed a month or so before weaning and the colt will not require so much of the dam, and a continuation of this feed after weaning will supply every want, keeping up the strength and condition.

That plush may be cleaned is a fact of interest; children's plush coats that have become soiled on the front can be softly and delicately sponged with a little borax and water without injury; a teaspoonful of powdered borax to nearly a quart of water is the proper proportion; use a very soft sponge—and by the way, a sponge may be softened by boiling it in clear water; then take it out and rinse it in several waters; if not softened sufficiently, repeat the boiling and rinsing process.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately in some newspapers as to whether it is best to raise or to buy milch cows. In Cattaraugus, and other New York counties, the farmers long ago were wise enough to procure full-blooded short horn bulls, and these have given rise to a style of cows which is very prevalent there, and is just what our milk producers want. They can be raised there for about $20 a head, cost the buyer $30, and so the raiser has a fair profit.

An address before the students of the Columbia Veterinary college was delivered lately by Dr. C. R. Agnew. From his own experience in farming he offered four suggestions which, though addressed to young veterinary physicians, are worthy of general perusal. First, dryness of the dwelling house and provision against "ground air;" second, great care as to the sewerage of the house; third, proper arrangements for carrying off the sewage of the barn and the entire disuse of the barnyard in its present form; fourth, a clean and roomy pigsty, where the pig, a naturally clean animal, may have space to range free from accumulations of mud and filth.

Household Hints.

French vegetable soup is made thus: To a leg of lamb of moderate size take four quarts of water. Of carrots, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage and turnips take a teacup of each, chopped fine; pepper and salt to taste. Boil the lamb in the water, and when cold skim off the fat from the top. The next day add the vegetables and boil until thoroughly done.

To make stewed liver, cut up into slices one-half pound of calf's liver and the same quantity of fat bacon; put first a layer of bacon at the bottom of the pie dish, then one of liver, sprinkle with pepper and salt, add one medium sized onion and one apple, both cut up; cover down, and let it stew gently in the oven for about one hour and a quarter. No water is required, as the liver makes sufficient gravy.

A rich roll pudding is made from this receipt: Mix five ounces of suet which you have chopped very fine, with one pound of flour, salt to your taste and mix with water enough to make a light dough or paste; roll it out until it is about an inch thick; spread over it a mixture made by taking the juice and pulp of three lemons, and making it sweet with sugar; boil it for about twenty minutes; it should be cool before it is spread over the crust; roll this up, put it into a cloth and put it into boiling water; let it boil for two hours. Serve with sugar and cream

How He Caught the Fish.

A well-known New York carpet dealer went down the bay fishing the other day, but luck was bad, and when evening arrived his basket was entirely empty. To make the thing more aggravating a withered old chap whose sailboat was close by had been hauling up fish after fish apparently with the greatest ease. Our friend did not like to go home with nothing at all to show for his day's sport (?) and yet to purchase from the luckier angler a basketful of fish and palm them off as his own catch was an expedient not consistent with the high standard of morality prevailing in the carpet trade. But after some cogitation a way was found for getting out of this difficulty. Approaching within a few feet of the old fisherman the carpet man made a bargain with him for a basketful, but with the understanding that each fish bought must be thrown to him and he would endeavor to catch it. As he explained, his conscience would not permit him to take home and exhibit fish he had not caught. He managed, however, to catch every one, and went home to enjoy a well-deserved ovation from an admiring household.—*Carpet Trade and Review.*

London has 26,000 acres of forest parks, New York, 1,084. Nine new parks are to be laid out in Gotham.

LIFE ON A HUGE MUD FLAT.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT SAW IN DEMERARA.

British Guiana and its People—Immense Market Houses and what they contain—Business Interests.

In an interesting letter from Georgetown, Demerara, to the Chicago *Tribune*, the writer says: On the northern coast of South America, and to the eastward of the Orinoco delta, there lies a huge mud flat. In our geographies it is called Guiana, and in romance and history it is spoken of as the Spanish Main; but to the commercial world and to the people generally it is known as Demerara. Back of this mud flat, at a distance of from thirty to sixty miles, commences the dark forest of Guiana, which stretches in an almost uninterrupted band over the equator and down to the Amazon River. This mud flat and this forest have their history, and a strange and romantic one it is. But, for the present at least, I will have to omit the romance and try to give you an idea of a very matter-of-fact city, whose interest now centers in its Chief exports—sugar and rum. Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, lies upon the right bank of the Demerara river, almost at its mouth. Its population, they tell me, is about 48,000, of which some 45,000 are colored, yellow, black or browe, for the majority of its citizens come from distant climes—some from China, many from Africa, and thousands from the southern provinces of India. In approaching the Guiana coast, if your captain has his bearings correctly, the taller buildings of Georgetown and the masts of vessels in the harbor will appear over the horizon before the land itself is seen; for, as I have said, Guiana is a mud flat, and its coast lies four feet below the level of the sea, the salt ocean being only kept off the land by an extensive system of dykes. As your vessel makes her way through the mud-colored waters and objects begin to assume some distinctness you will see directly under your bow, on a little artificial eminence, the tumble down fort which guards the mouth of the Demerara river. To the left will be seen a long stretch of seacoast, made apparent only by the line of courida trees which grow along its edge, and by the tall chimneys of sugar estates, scattered here and there; while to the right will appear the same monotonous scene, ending on the western horizon with the Island of Wakenaam, which lies directly in the mouth of the river Essequibo. Sailing around the little port and going perhaps half a mile up the river you will drop anchor before the city itself, the sight of which will certainly not prepossess you in its favor, especially if the tide is up and the long slopes of green ooze left uncovered by the receding waters are in view.

The day will, without doubt, be hot—for all days are hot in this Southern land—and you will be besieged by shouting negroes in bright colored boats, who will worry you more in one minute than our much-maligned hotel-runners would in an hour; but the torture will end sometime, and you will eventually find yourself on one of the numerous "stellings," or wharves, surrounded most likely by sugar hogsheads and rum puncheons, and a disorderly crowd of coolie porters and negro donkey drivers, all anxious to take you and your baggage to some hotel. There are only two hotels in the place—the "Tower" and the "Demerara Ice house"—so that no great effort is required to make a choice. Both are equally bad, and neither can compare in accommodations or table with many less pretentious establishments to be found through "the islands." Perhaps this may in a measure be accounted for by the opposition which they receive from the numerous clubs which are supported here by every body who is anybody, and supply solid and liquid refreshment to a vast majority of the white men of Georgetown. Perhaps the best place to get an idea of the strange life here is in the Stabroek market. This hand-some building, covering a whole square, faces Water street, and runs back to the river. It is roofed with corrugated iron, and such portions of it as are enclosed are of stamped metal. The interior is divided off into stalls, which are rented to Portuguese, negroes and coolies, and are occupied for all sorts of purposes. Down one side are the fruit-venders, mostly fat, comfortable-looking negro women, each with huge baskets of fruit before her, loudly soliciting patronage from the passersby. In these baskets, and hanging from a frame work, are all sorts of extraordinary loooking fruits—granadillas, paw-paws, alligator pears, sapodillas, mangoes, guavas, water-lemons, and star apples, to say nothing of the familiar orange, pineapple, and banana. These latter are of various sizes, the smallest here and in "the islands" called a "figg," being the favorite. This little banana, of less size than a man's thumb, has a most delicious, slightly acid taste, and is as far superior to our common banana as can be imagined. Back of the fruit stalls, and covering the whole of the rear of the building, are the fish and vegetable markets, and many a curiosity they contain—fish of queer appearance and strange names, querryman, gillbacca, pacu, cartabac, and so on; vegetables like the yam and yuca, which take the place of our potatoes, and plantains in enormous bunches, the staple food of the poorer classes and Indians. Occupying the center of the market are the stalls of Portuguese traders—dealers in all manner of curious things, paddies, parrots, hammocks, monkeys, common groceries and bright-colored clothing; while to the right of these is a space taken up by coolie women, who sell the smaller fruits, little cakes or dodoes, and sweetmeats of various kinds. What a sensation one of these coolie women would create in an American city. Small and graceful, with exceedingly pretty faces, great black eyes, and a complexion little darker than some of our brunettes, dressed in a flowing garb of most gorgeous colors, and bedecked from head to foot with solid gold and silver jewelry, they are indeed a novel sight. I have seen one coolie girl here—a common fruit-seller in the marketplace—who wears daily nearly $1,000 worth of rings, bracelets and bangles on her person. Hardly less interesting than the women are the coolie men; thin, lank, sad-faced fellows, dressed in a variety of ways, according to their position in life; some with nothing on but a dirty bre-ch-clout and a huge turban, and others snugly clad in robes of snowy whiteness and softest texture; all barefooted and barelegged, and many with strings of coins around their necks, the result, perhaps, of years of hard labor on the plantations.

Water street, upon which the market stands, is the business street of Georgetown. It extends the whole length of the city, from the suburb of Werk-en-Rust to the sea-wall, and for its whole length of about two miles is bordered by stores and extensive warehouses, which seem to do a large business. There is a large trade here in bright-colored calicoes, cheap jewelry and such other articles as attract the negro and coolie population. The smaller stores and shops are run by Portuguese, a people who seem to be born pioneers, for they are to be found, with their little stocks of trade, scattered all over this South American continent; away up the rivers, far into the interior; no place seems too remote for them. So it is in Africa, and in the Polynesian Islands; everywhere the countrymen of De Gama and Magellan lead the van of commerce and civilization. The more pretentious establishments of Georgetown are controlled by English and Scotch. Several of these stores are conducted on a very large scale and do an enormous business, carrying in stock almost everything that luxury or necessity requires. Of course the great trade of the colony is in sugar, molasses and rum, immense quantities of each being shipped to the United States and to England every year. The sugar yield last season of the three provinces, Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice was nearly 140,000 hogsheads.

Running parallel to Water street is the fashionable thoroughfare of the city, Main street, a lovely avenue, shaded by giant moras and cottonwoods, and ornamented by rows of stately palms. Down the center of the street runs a stream of water some two or three yards in width, in which grows the queen of lilies, the glorious Victoria Regia, with its huge leaves and large flowers of every shade, from a beautiful pink to the purest white. On each side of the street are the residences of "The Quality Folks," large wooden houses, mounted on brick pillars and surrounded by broad verandas, over which grow, in wild profusion, creeping plants of all descriptions. There is another fashionable street in the city which I must not omit to mention, although it has not a very euphonious name. It is called Brick Dam, and on it are located the government buildings and the residence of the American consul. The buildings are made of white marble, and, though of no very great height, present a pleasing appearance. It is here that the court of policy sits, and the government reigns which Trollope describes as "a mild despotism tempered by sugar."

The Metal Nickel.

The metal nickel has been made familiar to nearly every one by its extensive use in plating metallic surfaces, in which it has largely replaced the more expensive and less durable silver. In its pure metallic form it is not very well known, probably not so well as it will be, and there are even those who claim that it is the coming metal for uses to which it is much better adapted than the more expensive silver and the more easily oxidizable iron and steel. It is safe to say that its importance in the arts is now very generally recognized, and that its uses are destined to be vastly multiplied. It is not many years since nickel was first separated from its impurities in commercial quantities and utilized in its pure state without alloy or contamination by sulphur, arsenic or other elements with which it is universally combined in its natural state. As to its geographical distribution, it may be said that it is found in many localities, and in various parts of the world; but only in a few places has it been found in sufficient quantities and of sufficient richness to be worked with commercial success. The recent discoveries in New Caledonia (an island lying east of and near Australia,) have given such importance and commercial cheapness to the metal as to bring it into economical uses heretofore unknown. This locality is at present the main source of supply to the world. The only place in the United States where it has been extensively mined is at Lancaster Gap, Pa. This is the well known mine of Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia. He is now the only producer of metallic nickel in the United States. The ore from this mine contains in bulk from one and a half to two per cent. of nickel. It is worked into a commercial state at Mr. Wharton's extensive works at Camden, N. J. The important deposits of nickel recently found in Nevada are now attracting attention. These deposits are said to be rich in oxides of nickel and cobalt. The grade of this ore is claimed to be as high as sixteen per cent. nickel, or nickel and cobalt. Nickel is now worked so as to be ductile and malleable. This is to be viewed as a new material, a new gift to the industrial arts, with an unknown number of applications before it. Its most extensive use at present in the arts of plating, and in the production of German silver. For coinage there has been a large demand, which is no doubt destined to be greatly increased as its advantages and economy are better understood. In the last twenty years it has varied in price from $1 to $4 per pound. The price in England in 1883 was quoted on a memorial to Congress at seventy cents per pound. In the form of anodes for plating, etc., it commands a much higher price. From 1876 to 1882 the price was on the average upward of $1.40 per pound for large contracts. The production from the Gap mine to 1883 is estimated at about 1,000,000 pounds. If the mines in Nevada turn out as expected the importation of nickel to this country will not be necessary.—*Boston Herald.*

Domestic Life Among the Battas.

The Batta does not make his morning toilet in the house, but at the special bathing places, or pantjiurs, with which every village is provided. These places are arranged at a running stream or canal made for the purpose, by fixing a water pipe of bamboo in such a manner that a man standing or sitting under it can have the water run all over his body. Such baths are taken morning and evening. Separate pantjurs are provided for the women. It is one of the morning duties of the women and girls, even down to children of four and five years old, to bring drinking water in the gargitis, a water vessel made of a thick stalk of bamboo. The size and strength of growing girls are generally measured by the number of gargitis they can carry.

Let us follow a woman into one of the enclosed dwelling houses. The floor is made of round bamboo beams about as large as one's arm, across which are laid split bamboos far enough apart to let the water and dirt through, and make sweeping unnecessary. Broad, raised seats and lounges, covered with mats of various patterns and styles, are arranged on either side. In the corners are fireplaces of primeval simplicity, flat, square boxes filled with earth, and upon these some thick stones, between which the fire burns quite briskly, while the rice is cooked in home-made earthen vessels set upon them.

The number of families living in the house can generally be calculated from the number of fire-places to be seen. No division is made in the daytime between the parts of the house occupied by the different families, but a separation is made between the sleeping places at night by hanging up mats. Ordinarily, only blood relations live together in the same house. The children of both sexes, after they have grown up, sleep outside of the house and not with their parents, the young men in the sopos, the girls in parties of several with some old widow; but the children, till they have households of their own, take their meals with their parents. At meals the whole family sit around the rice pots. They formerly used leaves for plates, but they now generally have European plates. As a rule, they eat immediately from the hand, which is previously washed in a vessel of water kept ready for the purpose. The nice point in eating consists in not allowing the finger-tips to touch the lips, but in letting the rice drop from the fingers into the hollow of the hand just before it is given to the mouth.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil is one of the great industries in the South. With the exception of Florida, there are factories in every Southern State, Texas having twenty. The oil is used for the table, and also for illuminating purposes

The men employed in cleaning and sorting vanilla suffer from a singular skin disease, which has lately been found to be caused by a minute white insect which lives in the bean.

The striped suits have been discarded in the Ohio Penitentiary, and prisoners are now furnished with clothing the same as worn by honest people.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE.

AN EXTENSIVE INDUSTRY WHICH FLOURISHES "DOWN EAST."

How It Was Begun—The Method of Catching and Preparing the Fish for Market.

An Eastport (Me.) letter to the Boston *Herald* says: Very few are aware when they purchase a tin box of sardines, that in spite of the gaudy and attractive label it bears, with its French inscription and Napoleonic head, these "little fishes biled in ile" are not the clupea sardina from the coast of Sardinia and from other parts of the Mediterranean sea, but are nothing more nor less than a Yankee herring caught off the coast of Maine, put up in cottonseed oil. The imitation is so complete that the imported sardine is scarcely, if ever, used as a hors d'œuvre, but in its stead we have the little Maine herring, garnished with numerous slices of lemon, quite as inviting to the epicure and with a flavor as highly esteemed. In fact, the day of the imported sardine has passed, and nine-tenths of the sardines now eaten in this country come from Maine. How this was all brought about may be told as follows: For some time prior to 1875, a New York firm, Messrs. Wolff & Reessing, were engaged in experiments endeavoring to produce an article similar to the French sardines. They had a room fitted up in their store which no one was allowed to enter, excepting the two members of the firm and the Frenchman who was engaged in the experiments. On account of being unable to secure exactly the fish they needed, it seemed as if all their labor and efforts were to be of no avail, and they were considering the question of abandoning their project when Mr. Wolff, one of the firm, visited Eastport, Me., and, on seeing the small herring caught in that vicinity, which were then used for farming purposes, he felt that at last he had discovered the long sought for fish. As the result of his investigations in 1876, he established a factory in Eastport and commenced canning. Since then there have been eighteen other canning factories established in Eastport, two at Robbinston, seven at Lubec, with one more in process of erection, three at Jonesport, and one each at Millbridge, Lulnoite, Base Harbor, Brooklin and Camden, beside one at St. Andrews, N. B.

The herring used for the manufacture of sardines are caught in the waters of Passamaquoddy bay and vicinity. Large weirs are built, being constructed of piles driven firmly in a depth of water not exceeding twenty feet, while the space between the piles is filled in with brush interlaced with the rail which surround the piles. A large opening in the inclosure is left, through which the herring enter at high water, and a drop seine is used to close the opening when the weir is well filled. Just before low water the fishermen enter the weir in a net boat, and with a huge scoop net take the fish out and deposit them in the boat. The fish are offered for sale by the hogshead to the boatmen of the different factories—about seventy-five in number, each factory employing from two to six boatmen—and the bidding commences, which, at times, almost rivals the stock exchange; in fact, it is the sardine exchange. If only a few of the weirs have fish, the bidding is spirited, and a high price is obtained for the haul; but, if fish are plenty, they do not bring so high a price, and the bidding is attended with less excitement. When the industry was first started, $1 per hogshead was a good, fair price, but, within the last two years, as high as $30 has been paid for a hogshead. After the fish had been transferred to the boat of the highest bidder, a start is made for the factory, a small signal flag being run up to the topmast, to show the owners at the factory that fish are on the way. When the wharf is reached, the fish are hoisted from the boats and placed in large tanks partly filled with salt water, to preserve them until they are all cut. From these tanks they are taken in large baskets to the cutting room and deposited on the long, rough tables, where they are seized by the cutters, and by a dexterous sweep of their large knives are quickly decapitated, the entrails being pulled out by the same movement. The operation is performed with such quickness that those skilled in the business will cut seventy-five a minute. Each cutter has a box which, when full, is carried to the foreman of the room, and the cutter receives a tin ticket stamped with the company's initial and amount to be paid. These cutters are mostly boys and girls, from ten to sixteen years of age, and, in having what they term "a good week," they earn from $8 to $16. After being cut, the fish are pickled. This is done by placing them in tubs and salting them thoroughly, after which they are washed in several changes of water, and then placed in low, flat baskets, when, after being carefully drained, they are hoisted into the flaking room. The flaking is done by women. The flakes are of wire, nearly three feet long by two feet in width, and the fish are spread on them, care being taken that space is left between each fish to avoid trouble in baking. When a flake is filled, it is placed in the racks which stand in front of the mouth of the oven. The man in charge of the oven takes them from the rack and places them on the skeletons in the oven. Each skeleton will hold four flakes, and it is revolved by steam power. The oven will hold forty flakes. By the time the last skeleton is filled, those on the first one are baked sufficiently and are removed to the racks, their places being immediately filled with flakes of fresh fish. From the racks men take them to tables, where the packers, who are women, place them in tin boxes, according to their size, the smallest being used for oil and tomato sardines, the mediums for mustard and marinee sardines, while the largest are packed in oval cans, and are called "sea trout." Into each box is poured oil and the various preparations of spice, vinegar, lemon, sugar and mustard that are used. When a can is packed and filled with oil, or the necessary preparation required, it is passed to the "header," who inserts the cover, and then it is carried to the sealing room in trays, and the covers tightly soldered. Thence after being packed in coolers, it goes to the bath-room, where it is placed in a steam process kettle and exposed to a very heavy pressure. Then it is "tapped," holes being pierced in both ends for the escape of the air, and then placed so that one hole shall be against a faucet of a hot oil tank. When filled with oil it runs out of the second hole and both holes are then quickly stopped with solder, which makes the can air tight. It is next carried to the shipping room, and placed in a revolving cleaner, which is partially filled with sawdust, and after being cleansed is placed in bins, where the "tester" sees by pressure of the hands whether the cans are tight, or whether they leak. If the latter the can is passed to the leak-mender, who carefully resolders it, and it is again passed through the bath. The tight cans are properly labeled, and then packed in cases according to their brand and nailed up, when they are now ready for shipment to New York, where they are sold to go all through the United States.

The total capital employed is $459,530. Employment is given to 2,000 men, women and children, and about $10,000 is disbursed weekly for wages during the season. In addition to packing sardines, some of the factories can lobsters and blueberries in their season.

Dinner dishes decorated with verses of poetry, maxims, conundrums, etc., are interesting, and furnish the guests something to talk about.

WISE WORDS.

Youthful rashness skips like a hare over the meshes of good counsel.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.

Women jump at conclusions, and generally hit; men reason things out logically, and generally miss.

He is poverty-stricken who is so absorbed in the one little inclosure of which he holds the title deeds that he loses his grasp on the bending universe.

Calumny crosses oceans, scales mountains and traverses deserts with greater ease than the Scythian Abaris, and, like him, rides upon a poisoned arrow.

Courage that grows from constitution often forsakes the man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner.

He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example, builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand pulls down with the other.

Intercession is the very safety valve of love. When we feel that we can really do nothing at all in return for some remarkable kindness and affection, how exceedingly glad we are that we may and can pray.

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position. The most he can do is maliciously to tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.

All trust is dangerous, if it is not entire; we ought on most occasions to speak all or conceal all. We have already too much disclosed our secrets to a man from whom we think any one single circumstance is to be concealed.

A Constantinopolitan Fire Company.

We soon caught sight of the captain of the company. He was a tall, athletic fellow, wearing short, loose trousers of white cotton cloth. His legs were bare below the knees; he wore Turkish red pointed shoes on his feet, without stockings—a loose jacket of brown felt over a white cotton shirt, and his head was covered with a metallic bowl, which shone brightly. A leather belt encircled his waist, and was clasped with a large brass buckle in front. He was coming toward us in a double-quick trot, brandishing, in a proud manner, the brass spout that belonged to the hose. He was followed by the engine and firemen that belonged to it. Oh, what a sight! Most of them were scantily clothed, and some did not even have caps upon their heads, but I noticed that all wore the regulation belt with the large buckle in front. They were evidently of the class which composed the riffraff of the city. The engine itself was nothing more than a big-sized garden pump, carried on the shoulders of eight men, four in front and four behind. They relieved one another every now and then with great dexterity and alertness.

They soon swept by us, followed by the hose, which was coiled over a long pole, the ends of which rested on the shoulders of another file of men. Just as they reached the next corner there emerged from a side street another engine, whereupon a squabble for the right of way immediately arose. The two companies jostled and pushed forward, each party trying to get ahead of the other. After a long harangue and bluster, accompanied by constant yelling, screaming and hard words, they lowered their respective engines to the ground and fell into a regular fight, wrestling, pushing and knocking one another down in a most ferocious manner. Their looks and actions were frantic, and they fought like madmen.

"Ah! There comes the ser-asker, the minister of war! He'll soon settle their dispute!" cried a voice near us. And he did.

He was preceded by a neovbetjee, who cleared the way for him, and when he came up he promptly ordered the companies to take up their engines and follow him, which they did with the utmost meekness and alacrity. There was no chance now for either party to claim the victory, but they kept up a subdued rattle of words all the way.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Dentist's Bill.

Several of our esteemed contemporaries have recently made a prodigious fuss over a bill of $7,000, which was presented by a prominent local dentist to a Venezuelan general for four days' work upon the teeth of the latter's wife. It is very evident that our esteemed contemporaries have but little idea of the expense involved in gold-mining in Venezuelan back teeth, and as a simple act of justice we publish the following items. It will be borne in mind that the rules are those fixed by the college of Odontological Ethics, and are in vogue throughout the United States and Canada:

To inquiring patient's name	$ 5 00
To trying to recollect same	2 00
To appointing hour for visit	10 00
To recording same	2 00
To keeping appointment with patient	25 00
Asking patient what's the matter	10 00
Requesting patient to wait a few minutes, at $2 a minute	70 00
Screwing up chair, $2.50 a turn	17 50
Telling patient to open mouth	10 00
Punching tooth with crowbar to see if it is sensitive, at $5 a punch	25 00
Finding out it is sensitive	6 00
Examining tooth without mirror	20 00
Examining tooth with do	20 00
Use of cuspidor	50 00
Laughing gas, at $50 a sneeker	250 00
Stuffing mouth full of cotton, at $50 a bale	150 00
Looking over box of instruments	75 00
Selecting instrument	500 00
Rolling up sleeves	50 00
Getting to work on tooth	950 00
Pulling out wrong molar	500 00
Use of cuspidor	50 00
Blasting and dredging	400 00
Six bales extra cotton, at $50	300 00
Ascertaining which is right molar	500 00
Jerking same	1 00
Use of cuspidor	99 00
Showing tooth to patient	50 00
Asking her how she feels	150 00
Asking her if she'd like to have the tooth wrapped up in a nice white paper to take home	150 00
Being told "no"	50 00
Charging items in book	500 00
Use of cuspidor	50 00
Incidentals	950 00
Interest on account rendered	600 00
Wear and tear on nervous system	250 00
Profit	$6,850 00 150 00
	$7,000.00

—*New York Life.*

Good and Bad Meat.

Good meat in a fresh state should be firm and elastic to the touch. The characteristic odor of fresh meat should be present, and the meat-tissue should be dry, or at the most merely moist. The appearance of good meat is marbled, and its action on blue litmus paper is acid—that is, it turns the blue paper to a red color. Bad meat, on the other hand, is usually extremely moist, or even wet; it has a sodden feel, and the presence of dark spots in the fat is a suspicious sign. The marrow of the bones, instead of being light red in color, as in fresh meat, is brown-tinted, and often shows black spots. Tested by litmus-paper, bad meat is either neutral or alkaline, and turns red litmus-paper to blue, or does not alter either red or blue test papers. The odor of bad meat is highly distinctive; and its color, as a rule, suspiciously dark.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOURTEEN foreign governments have secured space in the New Orleans exposition.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

"The play's the thing,

Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."

And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

THE celebrated two-year-old Holstein heifer "Winsome Maid," owned by Hibbard & Hammond, of Fair Haven, Vt., has made the remarkable score for thirty consecutive days of 1,304 pounds of milk, thirteen and a quarter pounds of unsalted butter in seven days. This was done without forcing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female and kidney complaints.

THE dealers say the hay crop is fully one-fourth less than last year, and prices will be at least $2 per ton higher than last year.

Any Small Boy, With a Stick,

can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

IN New York city last year 148 firemen were injured while on duty at fires.

Farmers—Try It.

Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the buttermilk; it gives the brightest color of any made, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest.

THE value of the fish caught by Canadian fishermen during 1883 is placed at $17,000,000.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

Why suffer longer from Catarrh, Hay-Fever, and cold in the head? A sure cure is Ely's Cream Balm. It is not a liquid or snuff, and is easily applied. Fifty cents.

I recommend to those suffering with Hay-Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. I have tried nearly all the remedies and give this a decided preference. It gave me immediate relief.—C. T. Stephens, hardware merchant, Ithaca, N. Y.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

Curbo-lines.

The wind may roar among the trees,
Yet growl ships sail the stormy seas.
The baldheaded man may rave and swear,
Yet Carbolene restores the hair.

Bed Bugs. Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who annoucess that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other